

Fig. 1

known-vocabulary database 31

Vocabulary column 311	definition column 312		
A	1st letter of the alphabet		
Abandon	• • • • •		
Abbot	• • • • •		
	• • • • •		
Zabra	• • • • •		
Zero	• • • • •		

Fig. 2

unknown-vocabulary database 32

vocabulary column 321	definition column 322		
Aardvark	Ant-eating mammal		
Abaca	• • • • •		
Abba	• • • • •		
Zomotic			
Zymology			
Zymosis			

Fig. 3

known-vocabulary database 31 and $^{\circ}$

unknown-vocabulary database 32

vocabulary column 341	definition column 342	unknown flag
		column 343
A	1st letter of the alphabet	No
Aardvark	• • • • •	Yes
Abaca	• • • • •	Yes
Abandon	• • • • •	No
Abba	• • • • •	Yes
Abbot	• • • • •	No
• • •	• • • • •	• • •
Zabra	• • • • •	No
Zero	• • • • •	No
Zipper	• • • • •	No
Zomotic	• • • • •	Yes
Z00	• • • • •	No
Zymology		Yes

Fig. 4

known-vocabulary database 31 and unknown-vocabulary database 32

vocabulary	definition column	unknown flag	unknown flag
column 341	342	column 343	column 343
		(User 1)	(User 2)
A	1st letter of the alphabet	No	No
Aardvark	• • • • •	Yes	Yes
Abaca	• • • • •	Yes	No
Abandon	• • • • •	No	No
Abba	• • • • •	Yes	Yes
Abbot	• • • • •	No	Yes
• • •	• • • • •	• • •	• • •
Zabra	• • • • •	No	Yes
Zero	• • • • •	No	No
Zipper	• • • • •	No	No
Zomotic	• • • • •	Yes	Yes
Zoo	• • • • •	No	No
Zymology	• • • • •	Yes	No
Zymosis	• • • • •	Yes	

Fig. 4A

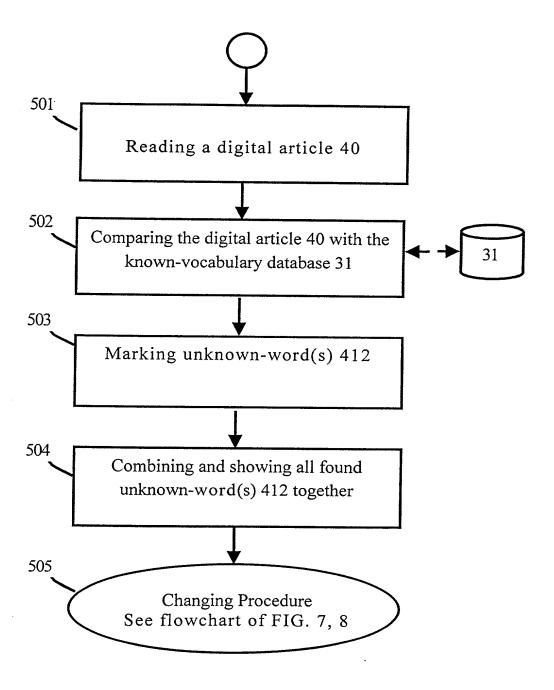


Fig. 5

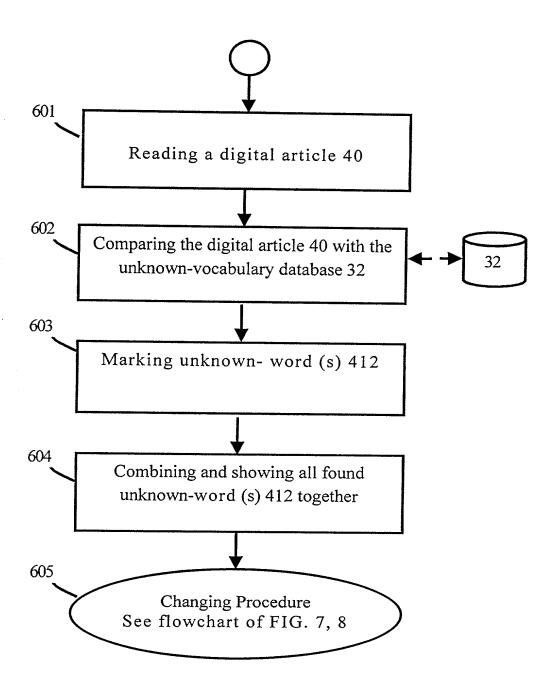


Fig. 6

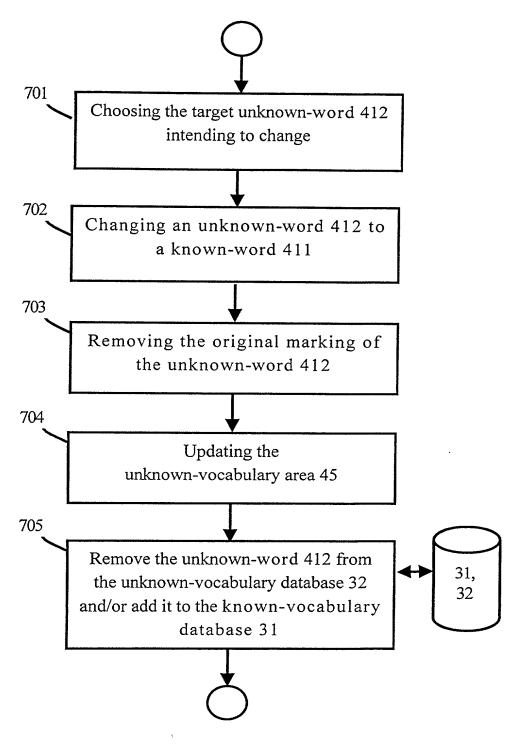


Fig. 7

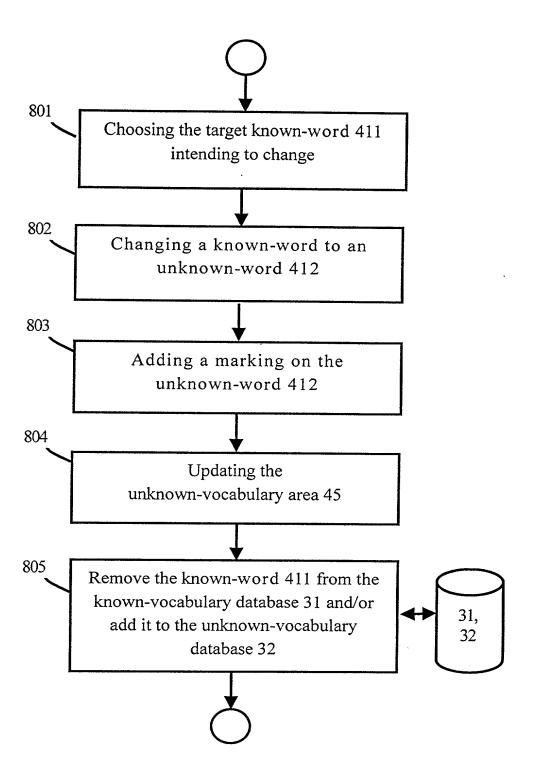


Fig. 8

New Vocabulary 412 Neurons: nerve cell Fundamental: basic, of central importance or necessity Cognitive: act or process of knowing Whiskers: long bristle or hair near an animal's mouth Encoded: convert into code How we distinguish a cat from a dog: WASHINGTON (Reuters) -- It might not seem like being able to tell a cat from a dog is an important skill, but researchers said Thursday they had found monkeys have brain cells specifically assigned to the task and people may, too. The team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology found that individual neurons in the monkeys' brains became tuned to the concept of "cat" and others to the concept of "dog." 412 412 "One of our most fundamental behaviors is to assign meaning to what's around us," Earl Miller, an associate professor of brain and cognitive sciences who helped lead the study, said in a statement. "Imagine a young child learning about a cat," he said in a telephone interview. "You have a very long laundry list about what makes a cat. If it has long whiskers, purrs and has fur, it must be a cat. This information gets encoded in single neurons in the brain." The brain has to be able to get this information and put it together quickly. "By encoding the information on a single cell level the brain can automatically and effortlessly categorize everything," Miller said.

Fig. 9

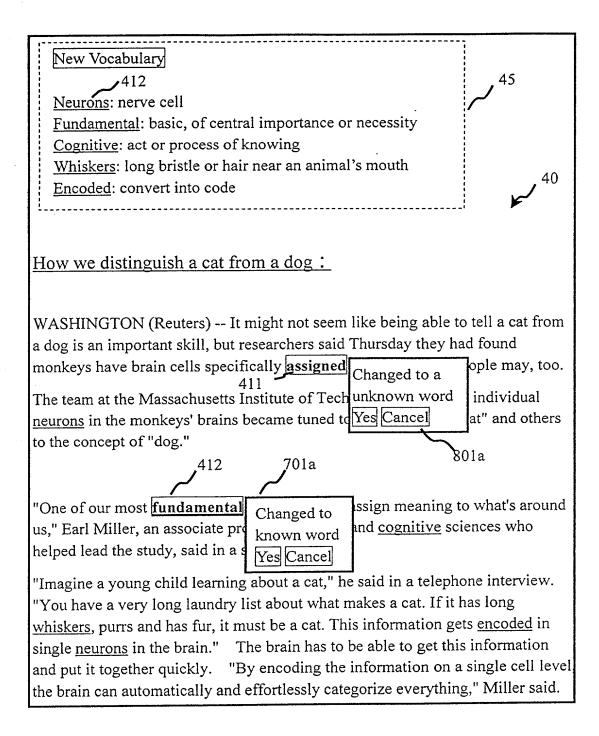


Fig. 10

New Vocabulary

412

Neurons: nerve cell

Assign: designate as a task; appoint to a duty; attribute

Cognitive: act or process of knowing

Whiskers: long bristle or hair near an animal's mouth

Encoded: convert into code

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How we distinguish a cat from a dog:

WASHINGTON (Reuters) -- It might not seem like being able to tell a cat from a dog is an important skill, but researchers said Thursday they had found monkeys have brain cells specifically <u>assigned</u> to the task and people may, too.

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Fig. 11

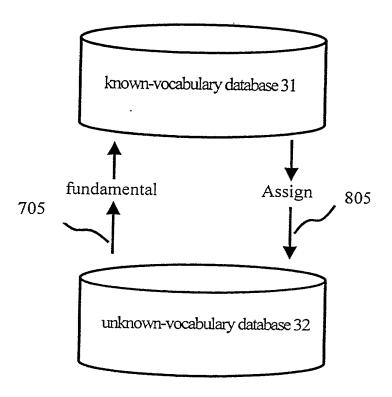


Fig. 12